The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE

No. 465.] TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1796. [Vol. IV

Public Sales.

On Wednesday the 31st inst. will be sold, and rented,

A number of LOTS of ground,

Situated on Pit and Cameron Streets, a plot of the Lots may be seen at the Vendue-Store.—Terms will be made known previous to the sale.

March 24. ROGERSON & BENT.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

THE SCHOONER

JUNO,

Wm. BURGESS, Master,

Lying at Harper's Wharf—She is 18 months old, burthen 90 barrels, well found, and in every respect an excellent vessel—Apply to

JOHN G. LADD.

Has for sale now on board said schooner

50 Casks of Lime,

20,000 feet pine boards.

March 17.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN FEE SIMPLE,

ON SEVERAL STREETS IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.

For Terms apply to

JESSE TAYLOR.

March 17.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

BY

JOHN G. LADD,

A QUANTITY OF TIMOTHY AND RED CLOVER

Grass Seeds.

ALSO,

A VARIETY OF

GARDEN SEEDS

IN CASKS.

March 19.

Just Published,

(In a large volume octavo, handsomely bound and lettered)

THE

NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

Comprising the office and authority of a Justice of the Peace in the Commonwealth of Virginia, together with a variety of Useful Precedents, adapted to the Laws now in force.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN

APPENDIX,

Containing all the most approved Forms of Conveyancing commonly used in this country; such as, Deeds of Bargain and Sale, of Lease and Releases, Trusts, Mortgages, &c. Also, the Duties of a Justice of the Peace, arising under the Laws of the United States,

BY

WILLIAM WALTER HENING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

THE Author of this work is at length gratified in announcing to its patrons, that several volumes are ready for delivery at John V. Thomas's Book-store in Alexandria, and Thomas Nicholson's Printing Office in the city of Richmond. The books will be forwarded to subscribers, as fast as the binding can be completed and conveyances procured. In the mean time, Gentleman who wish early to possess the work, will please to apply at either of the above places.

Some books have been delivered, to satisfy the solicitations of individuals, in an unfinished state. If the possessors will return them to Mr. *A. Currie*, the Binder, in Richmond, uninjured, others completely finished will be given in their stead.

Those who have had volumes without the Appendix No. II. are informed that that also is ready to be delivered for each volume.

A few copies of this impression remain unsubscribed for, and will be for sale, by Prichard and Davisen, Booksellers; Moody and Price, Merchants; A. Currie, Book-binder and Stationer; and Thomas Nicholson, Printer, Richmond:—Also, by Rainbow and Hannah, Booksellers, Norfolk; David Henderton, Merchant, Fredericksburg: John V. Thomas, Alexandria; and Sherrard and Alexander, Merchants, Manchester.

WILLIAM W. HENING.

EDWARD STABLER,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

On the West Side of Fairfax-Street

HAS just received from Europe and is now exposing for Sale an excellent assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds,

CONSISTING OF

Early Chareton pease, red round turnip, white turnip, seed tares, dwarf marrowfat pease, early green Broioli, early York cabbage, sugar loaf do. Savoy do. drumhead do. red do. Dutch garden turnip, stone do. yellow do. orange carrot, early cauliflower, late do. solid celery, cress and mustard, early cucumber, turkey do. of two kinds, white endive, Scotch kail, green cos lettuce, Deptford onion, parsley, parsnip, long radish, turnip do. spinage, fennel, carraway, Coriander, lavender and pot marigold.

He keeps as usual, an assortment of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES, which he will warrant to be of the first quality.

Alexandria, 23d of 3d. mo.

JOHN BRYAN,

Saddler, Cap and Harness-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general that he continues to carry on his business in its various branches at his shop in Kingstreet, and hopes from his attention to business, the quality of his work, and moderation of his prices, to be able to render satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their custom. He has upon hands an assortment of Mens' and Womens' Saddles with furniture suitable hereto; waggon, cart and dray harness, &c.

N. B. He has constructed fire buckets on a more approved plan than those commonly in use—those gentlemen who wish to furnish themselves with such may be supplied on application as he has a number now ready for sale.

March 8, 1796. 2 w. 2 m.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from my waggon, near Alexandria, on the 18th of February, a DARK BAY HORSE, about fourteen hands high, and ten years old. He has a star in his forehead, and two or more white feet. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to me, or at Centerville, shall receive the above reward.

ISAAC HUTCHINSON.

March 25.

STRONG & TABLE BEER,

FOR SALE

At the UNION BREW-HOUSE,

South end of ALEXANDRIA.

March 10, 1796.

I WILL GIVE

TWELVE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED

FOR

HEMP.

JAMES IRVINE.

March 17.

I WILL SELL,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

My Houshold and Kitchen FURNITURE.

Any Person who may wish to purchase, between this and the 10th of May next, will please to apply, in my absence, to Mr. James Miller. D. EASTON.

March 22.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby forewarned from crediting MARY JACKSON, better known by the name of MARY RICHTER, the latter name having no foundation, as I was never lawfully married to her, I am therefore resolved for the future to pay no debts of her contracting.

March 28. CHARLES RICHTER.

Landed this Day

BEST LONDON

BOTTLED PORTER,

IN CASES.

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

March 23.

CARNE & SLADE,

Have just imported

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Plated, Britannia, Japanned, and Tin Ware,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Candlesticks, Waiters, Ladies' pattens, &c.

A few casks of Paints; Packthreads; Seaming, Sail, and Shop Twine; Worsted Rugs; and a large quantity Camomile Flowers.

They have likewise on hand Apvils, Vices, Tin Plate, Rolled Iron, Bliftered Steel, Iron Wire; and different kind of Woolens, such as Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Blankettings, Duroys, &c.

Which they offer for sale at their Store in Fairfax-street, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's new buildings.

March 1, 1796.

For Sale,

Valuable real property in fee simple.

A HOUSE and LOT on the south side of King street, the second below Pitt street, containing in front 31 feet 6 inches and extending back 176 feet 8 inches.

The house is built of brick, 27 feet front, by 40 feet deep; two stories high with a good brick kitchen; there are two cellars under the house, in one of which is a plank floor.

The front part has been occupied as a store, but might be easily converted into a parlour; the house is well finished throughout, and has every convenience for the accommodation of a family. The lot is enclosed with a neat pailing and laid out in a garden. It will be sold either for cash or on credit. Any person wishing to purchase such property will please to apply to the subscribers who will give a general warrantee.

JOHN and THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, Feb, 11, 1796.

Ricketts and Newton

Have for Sale at their Warehouse, the corner of Fairfax and Prince-street,

A quantity of 9 by 11 and 10 by 12 window Glass of 100 feet

Sugar in hhds. and barrels

Coffee in barrels and bags

Madeira and Lisbon Wines in pipes and qr. casks

Loaf and Lump Sugars

Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt

Copperas, brimstone, madder and indigo

Fig blue in casks

Bohea and Hyson Teas

Cotton cards by the box

20d. nails

Cotton in bales

Irish linen in boxes and half boxes

8 hhds. Irish porter

And one cask of pewter ware

All of which will be sold low for cash, or at their usual credit.

February 18th.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the augmented stock, and will continue open until the whole number of shares are filled up.

By order of the board,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of subscibing.

Lands for Sale in Fairfax County.

ABOUT 200 acres lying on the Pimote Run, about 11 miles from Alexandria and 4 miles from George-Town. The new Turnpike Road from the Great-Falls to Alexandria, will go through one corner of it. About 100 acres of this land might be made into meadow at a small expence.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

☞ I will rent the above land, if not sold in fourteen days. March 19.

For Sale,

THE LOT distinguished in the plan of Carrollsburg by the No. 194.—The terms may be known on application to Vincent Gray of Alexandria.

March 24.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

☞ *Yesterday afternoon a* Philadelphia Traveller *presented us with a Supplement to the Gazette of the United States, of which the following is a Copy.—It is but just to notice the exceeding obliging disposition of this Gentleman. He stopped at Baltimore till the Printers there had copied it, and then was so friendly as to come on here with it, which as he significantly expressed it,* had done his business.

PEACE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.

By the Ship HAMBURGH PACKET, *Captain* GEORGE CLAY, *arrived this day, in* 28 *days from Liverpool, we have received late English papers.—From them the following IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE is selected.—The Hamburgh packet had the remarkable quick passage of* 24 *days from land to land.*

LONDON, February 4.

THE ARMISTICE.

AUTHENTIC CONDITIONS of the Armistice agreed upon between the Austrian General Kray and the French General Marceau plenipotentiaries of the Generals in Chief of the two parties.

I. From the date of the 31st of Dec. 1795, hostilities shall cease between the two armies; and shall not be renewed till the party desirous to brake the Truce, shall have given to the other ten days previous notice.

II. This notice shall be given in writing, and be sent by an officer, who shall remain as an hostage till the ten days have elapsed.

III. The positions of the two armies, and of their advanced posts, shall remain exactly on the same footing as at present, with the exception of such changes as may afterwards be agreed upon. If any misunderstanding shall arise on this head, the officers of the advanced posts shall settle the difference.

IV. Neither of the parties shall enter into a pass, which has not been previously evacuated by the other.

V. The patroles shall not extend beyond their line.

VI. The Austrian advanced posts shall remain in their present line, from Eckenhausen to Kopstein; from this point they shall extend towards the Simmerbech, towards the Thaun, beyond the Nahe; and on the other side of that river all the way to Neuenkirchen, from which they shall be drawn out from Ottweiler, along the river Bleiss.

VII. The French troops shall occupy the line of Neirdiebach, Maurisbach, Foesthaus, Gellweiler, Creyton, Arweiler, Breunel, Morscheid, Herborn, Veitoroth, Velsmeisbach, Idar, and Nockenthal, and shall extend along the Nahe, all the way to Shelbach, and along the river Bliess, all the way to Ottweiler.

VII. The passes which are not occupied by the advanced posts, shall remain unoccupied. None shall be permitted to come there, except those guards, which the troops who evacuate them, shall leave behind.

February 6.

The Nemesis frigate, Capt. S. H. Linzee, was built in 1780; on her return from Salonica to Smyrna she got on shore near the Dardanelles, within the limits of the Ottaman Porte, and while in that situation was captured by three French frigates; they have also taken a large ship, said to be a Russian, and sent her into Candia; one of the French frigates is dismasted.

All the masters of the neutral vessels which sail between Dover and Calais have been prohibited by government, under severe penalties, from taking on board any passengers going to France.

The National Convention proposed to be called, in order to convert the disunited provinces into a Frenchified Republic, bids fair to increase the flame of war in Europe. The power and interest of Prussia will be so much affected by this measure; that its monarch can no longer befriend the French by his neutrality, with any regard to his own safety.

The laudable opposition which the provinces of Zealand and Friesland have made to this, as they truly style it, absurd and impolitic measure, is to be overcome by the means of popular commotions, fostered by the agents of France, and countenanced by some of the municipal officers, whom the modern system of revolution politics has introduced among the unfortunate Dutchmen.

The Armistice has now continued several weeks—but we see very few features of returning peace. Another month will probably disperse this air-blown bubble. It is the happiness of this kingdom, that we are prepared for war, which, great as are its inevitable evils, is ever to be preferred to a dastardly and dishonourable pacification.

The Dutch flatter themselves, that by the Spring they shall have 30 ships of the line to meet us; this seems to be the utmost force they can muster on the water: and if this be all, with our immense and well disciplined force, we hvae little to fear. At this moment Great Britain is a match for all Europe on the seas.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, commander in chief, with generals Campbell and Dundas, are to go out immediately. It is supposed they will proceed in a fast sailing frigate. They are to be immediately followed by six or eight regiments, to be completed to 1000 men each, who will go out in the ships that have sustained the least damage, and which, it is to be presumed, from the exertions making, will be ready in about 14 days.

The regiments intended for the reserve, that have in part returned, are to be disembarked, and to go out with the December fleet.

The East Indiamen are to remain at Spithead. The troops under the command of General Campbell, the West Indiamen, and smaller transports, are to lie at Cowes. Generals Dundas and Morshed command the troops in them.

By a letter from Geneva, dated January 13, we learn, that confident hopes were there entertained of a speedy peace between the King of Sardinia and the French; and that the exchange between Turin and Switzerland, looses 35 per cent.

There are now in the road at Spithead 76 men of war ready for sea, notwithstanding the continued tempest; besides what are in the docks and harbour.

February 11.

Early this morning we received, by express, Paris papers to the 10th inst. inclusive—an instance of dispatch which has never been equalled.

That of the 10th is most particularly important, as it contains a message from the Executive Directory, with a a preliminary Convention for PEACE, signed on the 5th inst. at Basle, between the Count Lehrbach, the Imperial Minister, and M. Barthelemy, Ambassador from the French Republic.

We give as follows this important paper:

Preliminary Convention
For PEACE.

In the sitting of the Council of Elders of the 10th pluvoise, (at the moment they were about to rise,) the executive directory announced to the Convention the following important paper, accompanied by a message which breathed the warmest wishes for the success of negociations, which will finally give peace to France and to Europe.

"His Majesty the Emperor, and the French Republic, equally animated with a desire to put an end to the war which divides them, by a solid and general Peace, which may comprehend them and their allies, have named their plenipotentiaries for this negociation, viz. his Majesty the Emperor, his minister of state the Count Lehrbach; and the French Republic, the French citizen Barthelemy, its ambassador in Switzerland; who, after exchanging their full powers have concluded the following

PRELIMINARY CONVENTION.

1. There shall be a General Armistice, and a full cessation of hostilities for Four Months, between the armies of the Empeoror and those of the Empire on one side, and those of the French Republic on the other; in which shall be comprized all the powers allied to his Imperial Majesty, who shall signify their consent to this Convention in the space of one month.

2. The two contracting powers shall be bound to regard as the basis of all future negociation, the integrity (the unity) of the Germanic Body on the one side, and the renunciation of all pretensions incompatible with the independence and dignity of the French Republic on the other.

3. His Imperial Majesty engages that the members of of the Germanic body, who may have feudal rights or pretentions in the ci-devant provinces of Lorraine and Alsace, or in whatever other parts of the French Republic, shall wholly renounce those rights and pretensions; and he will employ his good offices with his Holiness the Pope, to make him formally cede all his pretensions to the city of Avignon, and the county Venaissin.

4. The troops of the French Republic shall evacuate within a month after signing this convention, those parts of the states of the Germanic body which they may occupy.

5. There shall be formed, within a month, a Congress in the city of Aix-le Chapelle, to which the two contracting parties shall send their ministers; and the other belligerent powers shall be invited to send ambassadors to negociate a general peace, under the mediation of their Catholic and Prussian Majesties.

6. The French Republic shall retire its troops from the territory of the Republic of the United States, with the exception of the city of Maestricht; under the express condition that all other powers shall respect the independence of that Republic, and that no foreign force shall enter its territory.

7. The French armies shall continue to occupy all the conquered country which is not herein specified, until its fate shall be determined by a general peace.

Done at Basle, 5th February, 1796; the 18th of the month of Pluvoise, and the 3d year of the French Republic.

(Signed) { Le Comte LEHRBACH.
FRANCOIS BARTHELEMY.

PARIS, FEB. 10.

The enthusiasm which the reading of the convention concluded with Austria, produced in the Council of Elders, leaves no room to doubt it will be attended with the happiest effects.—The Louis was yesterday 4150.

[*Thus far the Extra. Gaz.*]

A letter from Frederick Frelinghuysen, a Senator of the United States from the State of New-Jersey, to the Chairman of the Committee of Privileges.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1796.

SIR,

UNDERSTANDING that the application of Mr. Baldwin, with the papers thereto relating, has been referred to the Committee of Privileges, of which you are Chairman, and being desirous that there should be no room for doubts, as to the motives of my conduct in this transaction—I take the liberty of stating, that the letter No. 1 & 2, had passed between General Gunn and Mr. Baldwin, without my privity, and previous to my knowledge of any controversy between them; that I have no interest of any kind in the dispute: and that on the morning of Friday last, I first took a part in this unpleasant business, from a pure desire to effect a reconciliation between the parties.

I further declare, Sir, that I do highly respect the privileges of the House of Representatives;—that I am incapable of intentionally violating them, in the smallest degree;—and that I do most sincerely regret that any part of my conduct may, on this respect, admit of an unfavorable construction.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
FRED. FRELINGHUYSEN.

To the Hon. Mr. Madison, Chairman of the Committee of Privileges, of the House of Representatives.

Observations of Mr. W. SMITH, on Mr. Livingston's Resolution.

Mr. W. Smith said he would not at that time go into an extensive review of the arguments of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madison) but would only notice some points which he had dwelt on. Before he went into a consideration of the subject, he would call the attention of the committee to the true question now before them, for though it was originally only a call for papers it had now assumed a very important shape and was something less than this, whether that house had a concurrent power with the President and Senate in making Treaties. The gentleman last up had followed others in referring to the practice under the British constitution, but had concluded his remarks upon that argument with observing that after all our own constitution must be our only guide. He heartily joined in that sentiment and was satisfied that the merits of the question should be tried by that alone. In order to shew that the Treaty power was solely delegated to the President and Senate by the constitution; Mr. Smith said he should not confine himself to a mere recital of the words, but he should appeal to the general sense of the whole nation at the time the constitution was formed, before any Treaty was made under it, which could by exciting passion and discontent warp the mind from a just and natural construction of the constitution. By referring to the cotemporaneous expositions of that instrument, when the subject was viewed only in relation to the abstract power and not to a particular Treaty, we should come at the truth. He would then confidently appeal to the opinions of those who, when the constitution was promulgated, were alarmed at the treaty power, because it was by the constitution vested in the President and Senate, and to its advocates, who vindicated it by proving that the power was safely deposited with these branches of the government. The discussions which took place at the time of its adoption by the convention of the several states proved beyond a doubt that the full extent of the power was then well understood, and thought by those who approved of the constitution to be sufficiently guarded. He would further appeal to the amendments which had been proposed by the discontented. The convention of Virginia had proposed an amendment, which of itself overturned all the reasonings of the gentlemen: it was, "that no *commercial* Treaty should be valid, unless ratified by two-thirds of all the Senators?" this was the only check which that state required, and was a conclusive evidence of their opinions; had that state conceived that the check which is now contended for, existed in the constitution they could not have been guilty of such an absurdity, as the amendment would involve. All the possible dangers which might ensue from the unlimited nature of the Treaty power were well considered, before the constitution was adopted, and Virginia required no further check than the one above recited; all therefore that they required had in the present case been done, for the Treaty was ratified by two-thirds of all the Senators.

Mr. Smith said he could refer many further proofs derived from a similar source; he would not, however, fatigue the committee at this time with reading them; he would only recall the recollection of some gentlemen present to the protest of the Pensylvania minority, where the same ideas and amendments were contained, and to the proceedings of a meeting from Harrisburgh, which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) must well remember (having been one of the meeting), where, after stating objections to the powers delegated by the constitution, the following amendment was proposed, as necessary to limit and restrain the powers, "Provided always that no *Treaty* which *shall hereafter be made*, shall be deemed or construed to alter or affect any law of the United States or of any particular state, *until such Treaty shall have been laid before and assented to by the House of Representatives in Congress.*" This amendment was the most satisfactory evidence that the proposers of it did then believe that, without that amendment, such Treaty would be valid and binding, although not assented to by this house, and that they had at that day no idea that there existed in the constitution the check which is now discovered by this *ex post facto* construction.

Having stated the general opinion of the public, as manifested by the friends as well as the enemies of the constitution, Mr. Smith said he would proceed to shew that the practice of Congress had from its commencement of its existence been conformable to that opinion. Several Treaties had been concluded with Indian Tribes

under the preſent conſtitution; theſe Treaties embraced all the points which were now made a ſubject of conteſt: ſettlements of boundaries, grants of money, &c. when ratified by the Preſident and Senate, they had been proclaimed by the Executive as the law of the land; they had not even been communicated to the houſe; but the houſe, conſidering them as laws had made the appropriations as matters of courſe, and as they did in reſpect to other laws; the Treaties were never diſcuſſed, but the requiſite ſums, as reported in the annual eſtimates, were included, as matters of courſe, in the general maſs of monies voted for the war department, in the item of Indian department. It was not pretended that the conſtitution made any diſtinction between treaties with foreign nations and Indian tribes; and the clauſe of the conſtitution which gives to Congreſs the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and on which the modern doctrine is founded, applies as well to Indian tribes as to foreign nations.

That this houſe conſidered a Treaty, when ratified by the Preſident and Senate, as the law of the land, was further evident from a reſolve of the houſe of the 4th of June, 1790, in theſe words: "Reſolved, that all treaties made, or which ſhall be made, and *promulged* under the authority of the United States, ſhall from time to time be publiſhed and annexed to their *code of laws* by the Secretary of State." In conſequence of this reſolution, the ſeveral Secretaries of State *had annexed* the treaties which had been made to the code of laws, as ſoon as they were ratified by the Preſident and Senate, and *promulged by the Preſident.*

(To be continued.)

It has often been aſſerted by the patriotic party, particularly ſince the publication of Randolph's "Vindication," that the Weſtern inſurrection was for ſiniſter purpoſes excited by the adminiſtration. The crooked policy purſued by thoſe at the head of affairs ſince the adoption of the Federal Conſtitution, would, without any other circumſtance fully warrant ſuch ſuſpicion. Many things have been brought to light to ſtrengthen the belief. As an additional proof, we can aſſure the people of the United States, that the notorious Tom the Tinker *who was ſo inſtrumental in kindling the flame of apparent rebellion, is one of ſigners to the only petition in favor of the Britiſh treaty.*

AURORA.

Now Tom the Tinker's turn'd about,
And makes another plaguy rout
Tom and his friends ſuppoſe that peace,
Will make their happineſs encreaſe:
That if the prowling, ſcalping ſavage,
Shall ceaſe to fleal, to kill and ravage,
The weſtern lands will ſoon become,
A ſafe retreat, a tranquil home;
That on the weſtern waters borne,
Their produce to account will turn;
The Britiſh treaty form'd by Jay,
And Pinckney's made with Spain, they ſay,
Will cauſe the wilderneſs to ſmile!
And crown the hopes of all their toil!
Hence they are in a dreadful taking,
Leſt pow'r uſurp'd of treaty-breaking,
Should blaſt the pow'r of treaty-making.
The anti-treaty men all ſwear,
That Tom's as mad as a March hare;
For thoſe who hate the government;
The weſtern folks to congreſs ſent;
Men who that treaty reprobate,
Which Tom now thinks as good and great,
Hence they deduce the doctrine plain,
That Tom and Co. are crack'd in brain.
But I aſſign a different cauſe,
For Tom's return to truth and laws;
'Twas whiſkey, dev'liſh whiſkey, craz'd him,
And mad equality amaz'd him:
But wholeſome ninety-four's October,
Has made them to a man quite ſober.
Their intellects now clear and bright,
They ſee no more by ſecond ſight;
They ſee their leaders' imperfections,
And curſe them and their inſurrections.

G. U. S.

Strong fourth proof Jamaica Rum
in hhds. for Sale by
Fletcher and Otway.
March 29.

ROBERT HAMILTON
HAS FOR SALE,
Sherry and Calcavella Wines
IN QUARTER-CASKS.
A few Hundred Buſhels of
JAMES RIVER COAL,
And a few Puncheons of
4th Proof Jamaica Rum.
March 29.

NOTICE.

I GIVE this public Notice, that I have a Mortgage upon Robert Brice's two Negroes, BEN and HANNAH, to ſecure to me the payment of a certain Sum of Money, and that the Mortgage is now in the Office of the Corporation Court of Alexandria, proved by One Witneſs and certified, and will be further proved at the next Court, and recorded.

March 29. JOSEPH COLEMAN.

Alexandria, March 29.

The Preliminary Convention for peace, of which an account is given in the 2d. page of this day's paper, we learn, turned out to be nothing but a *ſtockjobbing trick.* It produced a temporary riſe of the ſtocks, and enabled the contrivers to ſell out at conſiderable advantage.

☞ *It is a pity that the Editor of the Gazette of the United States could not have ſqueezed the two following articles into his Extra Gazette of Wedneſday, but which did not appear until the following day.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

February 17.

Monday a committee was formed in the city, conſiſting of the following reſpectable gentlemen: Thomas Ellis, John Batty, Matthew Towgood, Chriſtopher Terry, and Thomas F. Ellis, Eſqrs. for the purpoſe of diſcovering and proſecuting the perſon or perſons concerned in forging the French newſpaper. A ſum of no leſs than two thouſand pounds has been ſubſcribed for carrying on this juſt and neceſſary proſecution. Mr. Erſkine is retained.

Two perſons well known at the Stock exchange, ſuſpected of being deeply concerned in the forgeries of the French papers of Friday laſt, and other illicit practices of a ſimilar nature, abſconded on Saturday, and no trace has been diſcovered of their retreat hitherto, though purſued with every poſſible attention.

The preamble and reſolutions following, were paſſed in the Georgia lower houſe of Aſſembly, the 19th of February.

Whereas James Gunn, Senator of this State, during an intereſting ſeſſion of the legiſlature of the Union, attended the Legiſlature of this ſtate during the whole ſeſſion in which the uſurped act, entitled, "An Act ſupplementary to an Act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this ſtate for the payment of the late ſtate troops, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned; declaring the rights of this ſtate to the unappropriated territory thereof; for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purpoſes;" paſſed, by which the weſtern territory of this ſtate was attempted to be bartered; and it appears by the depoſitions on oath of Henry G. Caldwell, James Simms, and Robert Flournoy, that the ſaid James Gunn did attempt to corrupt and unwarrantably influence ſome of the members of the ſaid Legiſlature which paſſed the law.

Reſolved, That the ſaid James Gunn has loſt the confidence of this Legiſlature.

Reſolved, That the Senators of this ſtate in congreſs be required, and repreſentatives thereof requeſted to uſe their utmoſt influence to obtain an amendment to the conſtitution of the United States, authorizing the Legiſlature of any ſtate to recall a Senator in Congreſs therefrom whenever the ſame may be deemed neceſſary.

Reſolved, That the Attorney and Solicitor General be inſtructed carefully to examine the ſaid affidavits, and that, in whatever inſtance the conſtitution and laws of this ſtate will admit, proſecutions be inſtituted againſt ſuch perſons as were inſtrumental in corrupting or ſeducing the members of the ſaid Legiſlature.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived the brig Diamond from St. Ubes, Samuel Jones, Maſter—On 3d of March ſpoke the ſhip Roſe, Francis Hill Maſter, out nine days from New-York, in lat. 31. 30. long. 64, bound to Kingſton Jamaica, all well. On 10th of March, in lat. 33. 30. and long. 70. ſpoke the ſchooner Friendſhip of Portſmouth, Nathaniel Cutter, Maſter, from New-York bound to Cape Nichola Mole, out ſix days, all well.

SPECULATION.

The novelty of the following fact has we think rendered it worthy of record.—Some few months ſince, a negro man, an inhabitant of this town, who had obtained his freedom, purchaſed his father at a public ſale; ſince when, this ſpecious of property having appreciated, ye has diſpoſed of him, and made money by the ſpeculation.

Frederickſburg Paper.

MR. PRICE,

The advertiſement which appeared in your laſt paper reſpecting a cloak, is by many conſidered of ſo extraordinary a nature as to require the attention of the managers. Coming from a lady, and applicable to all the ladies who attended, it is certainly a violation of every rule of decency and good breeding, and it is ſubmitted to the managers whether the writer of the advertiſement is entitled to attend the aſſemblies in future.

A SUBSCRIBER.

March 29, 1796.

☞ Any Perſon poſſeſſing the Comedy of the JEW, who will cauſe it to be left at the Printing Office before Fridey next, will greatly oblige a number of Young Gentlemen of this Town, and it ſhall be returned without Damage.

NOTICE,

THE public are cautioned againſt taking any NOTE of mine, drawn in Alexandria previous to this date, as they are at preſent illegally detained from me, and I am determind not to pay any of them unleſs compelled by law.

JAMES FERRALL.

Alexandria, March 25, 1796.

Public Sales.

On Thurſday at 10 o'clock the preſent Vendue-Maſters will take leave of their Cuſtomers in that Buſineſs, by offering them Great Bargains in

A variety of Wet & Dry Goods.

Any Perſons ſending Goods previous to that time will be attended to.

ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.

☞ Thoſe Perſons who have Goods at the Vendue-Store will pleaſe to direct, whether they ſhall be ſent to the new Vendue-Maſters, or not.

March 29.

For Sale on a Generous Credit.

A VALUABLE
MILL AND DISTILLERY,

Built with Stone, ſituated on Gooſe Creek, in the county of Fauquier, about 50 Miles from Alexandria, and within a ſhort diſtance of the intended Turnpike Road.

The MILL has two pair of Stones, one of Burr, the other for Country Work. The Wheels and Machinery are complete and good.

The DISTILLERY has three Stills, a large Copper Boiler, and every thing neceſſary to carry on the Buſineſs extenſively.

There is belonging to the above, Twenty-four Acres of Land, a good Stone Store, Dwelling Houſe, Coopers Shop, Stable, &c. The ſituation for the purchaſe of wheat is equal to any in the State.

I will alſo ſell on a liberal Credit or rent for a Term of Years, the PROPERTY, which is inſured, adjoining the Warehouſes of Meſſrs. Joſeph Riddle and Co. and oppoſite to Mr. George Hunter's.—Immediate Poſſeſſion will be given.

I will rent two Three Story Warehouſes,

Situated on King-Street, adjoining the one occupied by Meſſrs. Thomas Patten and Co.

March 29. JONATHAN SWIFT.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by an act of General Aſſembly of Virginia for forming an artificial road from Little River in Loudoun County, to the town of Alexandria—Give notice that the books will be opened for receiving ſubſcriptions under the ſaid act, on Wedneſday the 13th of April next, in the towns of Winchester and Alexandria, and will continue open for that purpoſe for three days, or longer if the ſubſcription is not filled up. The ſubſcribers are to advance twenty dollars for each ſhare, at the time of ſubſcribing, and will not be called on for a further ſum until the progreſs of the work will make it neceſſary, and then, as they conceive, by different and eaſy inſtallments. As this buſineſs promiſes great advantage to the adventurers and utility to the public the commiſſioners flatter themſelves that monied and patriotic men will come forward on the occaſion.

DIE Commiſſioniers ernant bey einer General Aſſembly, von Virginien, um einz gepflaſterte Straſe zu formiren, von dem flus genant die kleine Reſier zu der Stadt Alexandria—Machen hiermit bekant das ſubſcriptions büger unter gemelter acte geöfnet werdenden 13ten nachſten Abrill, in der Stadt Wincheſter und in der Stadt Alexandria, und werden trey tage oder langer offen bleiben bis die anzahl der ſubſcribenten complet iſt—bey unterchreibung wirt zwanſig Thaler auf Jedes Theil vorgeſchoſſen, das übriche wirt in verſchiedenen Terminen bezahlt, und nicht ehender verlangt als es zum fortgang des geſchaffts nötig iſt—Man verſpricht ſich das die unternemung zum algemeinen nutzen, und zum gewinn der ſubſcribenten ausfallen wirt.

Deſwegen flatiren ſich die Commiſſioniers das die patriotiſche herren welche gelt haben ſich bey diſer gelegenhiet zeigen werden.

Notice.

THE partnerſhip which lately ſubſiſted between JAMES ABERNETHY and WILLIAM LOWRY, under the firm of WILLIAM LOWRY and Co. was diſſolved by mutual conſent, on the firſt of February laſt. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to call for payment; and all debtors thereto, to make immediate payment, (or ſuits will be commenced) to James Abernethy, who is authorized to ſettle the ſame.

JAMES ABERNETHY
WILLIAM LOWRY.

Baltimore, March 1, 1796.

Notice.

ALL Millers ſending Flour to this market, are requeſted to be more particular in the ſize and quality oft heir barrels than heretofore.—As ſome are yet at a loſs to know the ſize required, I here ſet it down, to wit. 27 inches in length, and 17 inches diameter in the head; they are likewiſe requeſted to be uniform in their brands; in addiiton to the diſtinguiſhable brand of their mill, No. 2, 196 with ſuperfine in full on all they judge of that quality. Thoſe who do not comply with the above directions muſt expect to pay the penalties preſcribed by law.

D. DOUGLASS, Flour Inſpector.

Alexandria, Feb. 24, 1796. 3m

Blank Manifeſts for ſale at the Printing Office.

GEORGIA LANDS.

The expected failure of this speculation has been made the sport of wit, in prose and verse. In Connecticut, *an Elegy on the death of* Miss Georgia Purchase, *(designed to be rehearsed at General* JACKSON'S *procession, to burn up the Records of the state of* Georgia, *respecting the sale of its Lands) has been produced.—It concludes thus:—* [Centinel.]

GREAT JACKSON'S SELF from Congress has retir'd,
Has left the treaty for itself to shift,
And mid his kindred state, with justice fir'd
Prepares to give his country's cause a lift.

What, tho' her lands have once been firmly sold!
What tho' the sovereign power has sign'd the deed!
Her plains may bring a second crop of gold,
And JACKSON reap the patriotic mead.

Shall states be just? away the idle theme!
The potter still can regulate his clay;
States dread no more that democratic dream,
No more their necks shall bend to legal sway.

States can make laws, and laws again revoke,
Can measure right by long or shorter yard,
Can put off honor like a whiff of smoke,
And cancel contracts which themselves regard.

Who would be cheated, if his single arm
Could strike off bargains which himself had made?
Who would be honest if secure from harm?
Or practise justice if a losing trade?

Proceed great state, from loss and honor freed,
The rod, the avenging rod is in thine hand,
Burn up thy records, cancel every deed,
Lock up thy treasury, and hold thy land.

A bright procession shall thy hero lead,
Like Indian Powaw to the kindled fire;
While Sachem JACKSON bids thy honor bleed,
Thy justice perish, and thy laws expire.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.
Monday, March 21.

The following was presented this day in the house of representatives of the United States..

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States, the petition of sundry inhabitants of the western counties of the state of Pennsylvania.

Humbly sheweth,

That the treaties, lately concluded by the United States with Britain and with Spain, open to America a prospect of great prosperity, peculiarly interesting to the inhabitants of the western country. The limits of the United States will be ascertained; the posts within our limits occupied by those two nations, which afforded them easy and constant occasions of inciting the Indians against us, will be surrendered; a participation of the Indian trade, and the means of attaching the Indians to our interest will be given us; a sale and settlement of our waste lands may be made which will lessen our debt and increase the population, produce and resources; the Mississippi, New Orleans, and the East and West Indies will be opened to us, for the sale of our produce and manufactures, and for the supply of our wants. No nation on earth has such ground of contentment and thankfulness: the measure of our success seems full and hardly a reasonable hope remains unsatisfied, if we will embrace the conditions now put into our hands.

But it is rumored, that suspicions exist, that in the house of representatives of the United States, opposition will be made to certain proposed laws necessary for carrying the treaties into effect. If all laws necessary for carrying the treaties into effect on our part, shall not be passed by our legislature, the treaties will not be carried into effect by the other nations, and will be in fact, annulled; our posts will remain unsurrendered; new encroachments will be made on our territory; all the horrors of Indian war will be renewed: our debts will increase; the Mississippi, New Orleans, and the Indies will be shut against us; and instead of compensation for the past injuries to our trade, the spoliations will be renewed and aggravated, and that which is now sought by commerce, will be taken by robbery. No new negociation will give any prospect of relief: for what nation will enter into a negociation with us, when after its most solemn and constitutional conclusion, it may be annulled in an incidental way by a body of far too many members for a foreign government to know or guess what its opinion will be on any article of the negociation. Every past and future injury will remain unsatisfied by compact, and we must either quietly bear all, or seek redress by war.

Waving all questions of the merits of the treaty with Britain, it has acquired the sanction of the American Constitution, and our national faith is pledged to the world, that it shall be fairly carried into execution. If the House of Representatives of the United States should refuse to exercise their powers, for this purpose, we greatly fear it would be deemed, by other nations, a stain on our honor as a people, and a bar to all future negociation. Nor can we believe it possible, that any such evils exist in that treaty, as are at all equal to the dreadful spectacle, which we should exhibit to our own citizens and to the world, of a government at war with itself, one branch defeating the purposes and acts of another, the whole deprived of all energy and exertion, and in a state of real or approaching dissolution.

We hope therefore, and pray that the House of Representatives of the United States will pass all laws, necessary for carrying into effect the treaty with Great Britain; and after giving this evidence of our good faith, and shewing that we are a people with whom any nation may confidently negociate; if there be any evils in that treaty, let us, by a new negociation, which will then deserve a trust and respect, and may be followed with success, proceed to remove them, in a rational and amicable manner of adjustment.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

NOTICE.

ALL those who are any ways indebted to the firm of Matthew Franklin Bowne & Co. are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, who are authorised to settle and adjust the same.

And all those to whom the said firm are any way indebted, either by bonds, bills, book debts, or any existing contracts for lands or otherwise, are desired to apply at their office on Royal-Street, three doors below the Coffee-House, in order to have their accounts liquidated.

BOWNE, HAMILTON, & Co.

March 17.

N. B. The subscribers purpose to confine themselves entirely to the Land and Commission business; and for this purpose will keep a Diary, at the Columbian Land Office in Alexandria, where any person may enter Houses and Lots in Alexandria, the City of Washington, George-Town, or Land in any part of the United States, for sale, with the lowest terms annexed; which Register shall be open at all times to the purchaser and seller. On which entries there will be no charge made without a sale, except regular advertisements for such entries.—As every exertion on our parts will be used to expedite sales under this mode, we solicit the patronage of a generous public.

BOWNE, HAMILTON, & Co.

COLUMBIAN LAND OFFICE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS ARE FOR SALE, VIZ.

100,000 acres lying in the County of Kanhawa, on the waters of the big Sandy River.

60,000 acres of prime land lying on the waters of Monongalia and Tiger's Valley Rivers, adjoining the main state road. This tract will be warranted of the first quality, and contains Iron Ore, Coal, excellent Timber, and several valuable Mill Seats.

One moiety of a Fifty Acre Lot on the River Pocomak, in Alleghany County. Containing a valuable Coal Mine, by the name of *Newcastle*. The Coal is superior in quality to any yet discovered in the United States, and can be conveyed at little expence to the Falls, and thence to George-Town, the Federal City, and Alexandria.

All the above Tracts will be sold on easy Terms, and conveyed to the Purchaser in Fee simple, with a General Warrantee.

SOUTH-WEST OF THE OHIO.

The following Discoveries, viz.

250,000 acres on French Broad, West of Big Pigeon.

348,116 acres on Cumberland River, with proper documents to establish the validity of the same.

BOWNE, HAMILTON, & Co.

March 17.

COLUMBIAN LAND-OFFICE.

5000 acres of land lying in the county of Botatourt, on the navigable waters of James River; one hundred and sixty miles from Richmond. The land is well timbered, and the whole well watered: there are two excellent Mill-seats, also, two large bodies of Lime stone and Iron ore. The situation of the land makes it worthy the attention of any person disposed to purchase.

234 acres of land in P. William county, within one mile of Dumfries; there are on the premises a good dwelling-house, meat-house, corn-house, stable, an excellent garden in good order, a *Coal Mine*, from which there has been quantities of Coal taken of an excellent quality—and also an extensive quarry of Free-stone.

A House and Lot in Alexandria, on the upper end of Fairfax street, formerly owned by Robert Lyle, sen. deceased. The house is two stories, large and convenient, with a good kitchen, and a convenient well built store on the street.

Also, an unexpired lease of two years (with a right of purchasing in fee simple) of a large and convenient warehouse and lot, fronting on Union street, between King and Prince-streets, with the privilege of extending the wharf to the channel. The whole of the above property will be sold remarkable low, and the terms of payment made easy.

BOWNE, HAMILTON & CO.

March 22.

To be Rented,

A Convenient two story WAREHOUSE, on Mr Herbert's wharf, well calculated for storing wheat or flour. Apply to

KEVIN POWELL, jun.

A Valuable Merchant Mill and Lands for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,
ON THE PREMISSES,
On Monday the 14th of April next,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
(Unless previously disposed of at private sale, of which timely notice will be given in this Paper)

NINETY and Three-quarter acres of Land, in fee simple, whereon is erected a Merchant Mill, situate in Culpepper County, in the State of Virginia, near Chester's Gap of the Blue Ridge, about forty miles from Fredericksburg, and seventy-five from Alexandria, in a neighbourhood abounding in wheat equal in quality to any this county produces, and where there is an extensive command of the article. The Mill-house is about 41 by 52 feet, which, together with the machinary, is nearly new and in complete order. it has two water wheels 18 and 19 feet, overshot with a fall of at least thirty feet; one pair of burr and one of country stones. There are also on the premisses, a good Dwelling-house, with two rooms and fire-places below, and a room completely fitted for a store, an excellent cellar well walled, a kitchen, smoak-house, and paled garden, all new and well built; besides a miller's and cooper's house, and stable. About twenty-five acres of this tract is cleared, the rest is in wood. There is likewise on it a small orchard of bearing apple trees, some meadow land which may be watered with ease, and another mill-seat equal, if not superior, to the one improved. The eligibility of the situation must be obvious, when it is known that there are few merchant-mills within a considerable distance to interfere, and that the neighbourhood is destitute of seats on sufficient streams to justify the erecting of Merchant Mills.

ALSO,

The following Tracts of Land,

Lying in the neighbourhood of Front Royal, in the county of Frederick, in Virginia, near the forks of Shenandoah river, about from 5 to 12 miles from the aforesaid Mill, some in fee simple, others are leases for three lives, at uncommon low rents, viz.

A tract of 512 and another adjoining of 144 acres, on which is a small farm, and a large bearing apple orchard of excellent fruit.

One Tract of 800 acres, of which about 150 is cleared, and is divided into two tenements.

One Tract of about 400 acres, nearly all in wood, but has a few acres cleared which are stocked with apple and other fruit trees.

The half of 200 acres of land lying within a mile of the town of Front Royal; together with half a distillery and stock of hogs and cattle thereon may be had, or probably the whole of the premises, stock, &c. may be sold together. On this tract is a considerable portion of arable land, a dwelling-house and barn, and an apple orchard planted of the best fruit.

One tract of 200 acres, adjoining the one last mentiontioned, all in wood, and has a capital mill-seat upon it on a good stream.

Besides the above tracts, one of about 30 acres, adjoining the Town of Front Royal, will be laid off in small out lots; and, together with several lots in the said town, will be sold.

The sale of the above Lands and Lots will be held at Front Royal, the day following the sale of the first mentioned tract, which will be at the mill—when the terms (which will be a part in hand and a considerable credit on the balance) will be particularly made known, and attendance given by the subscriber.

Possession will be given immediately on securing the payments, and the titles, which are indisputable, made.

Wm. HICKMAN.

Alexandria, March. 29.

P. S. I will sell a bargain of 4000 acres of Land in Kentucky, an undivided Tract, entered about the year 1786 by Mr. Robert Craddock, of Danvil, a gentleman of information and character, whose interest (being entitled to one half for doing the business) and opportunity justifies the supposition, that the entry is the best that could at the time be made. Or, I will exchange 3000 acres of the above Land for property in this Town or any of the adjacent Counties.

W. H.

William Bowie,
TAYLOR and HABIT MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has remov'd to Prince street, two doors above the post-office.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave respectfully to solicit a continuance of their favours.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may please to favour him with their commands may have any article in his line made up and finished in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

N. B. The house in Fairfax street, next door to the naval office, to let—for further particulars enquire bove, or to Mr. Lanty Crow near the premises.

February 11. 3m.

I will take two young gentlemen

of agreeable manners and good dispositions, to the study of medicine.

ELISHA C. DICK.